NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862

## APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

Destruction by Fire of the California Steamship Golden Gate.

One Hundred and Eighty Passengers Lost.

Over a Million and a Quarter in Treasure Sunk.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY

REPORT OF A SURVIVOR.

THE VESSEL BEACHED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

NO INSURANCE ON THE SHIP.

EFFECT OF THE DISASTER ON STOCKS.

he city yesterday morning, on the publication, through he columns of the HERALD, of a brief despatch from Francisco announcing the loss by fire of the steamer on Gate, on her passage from that city to Panama That adds to the general sorrow consequent on the re ease into which the falends of the passengers are ed by the mengre accounts yet received, an interuption in the telegraph line east of Salt Lake preventing on of the particulars attending the burning of the vessel. Though we could not hope to receive by the telegraph at once a list of those who were saved and of those who perished, yet it may be very reasonably haped that with fuller details the catastrophe, as at nt reported, may be divested of much of its seeming ors, and that the actual loss of life will not be near that the relatives and friends of the passengers m ope for more cheering accounts is evident from the ent, in a despatch received by Messrs. Donchoe, iston & Co., of this city, to the effect that the ship was hed. The fact, then, that the ship was run ashere, and not burned to the water's edge in deep water, must a source of hope to many a sorrowing heart. outhout the day the loss of this noble vessel, with the le sacrifice of life involved, was the prominent agh gloomy topic of conversation among all chases. Everywhere that a bulletin announced it, at the naws flices, merchants' offices, agents' offices, and at tels, anxious crowds gathered round to read, and in quick succession from the perusal with sad ed looks and sympathizing remarks. From many his as heard the hopeful assurance that the calemity would we near so deplorable as first accounts would indie, and none were so unsympathizing as to gaineay a

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE. tioned to be auxiously inquired for throughout the ming, and though we hoped to be able to alfay much of the sorrow which pervades the community by publishing diminishing very considerably the extent of the dister, accounts of which, coming to us on the first mots of consternation, must be greatly exagged and, w anable to do so this morning, the telegraph still fail-

We subjoin, however, all the particulars that have hed us up to the last moment. The telegraphic despatches announcing the disaster ran

The stamphip Golden Gate, which left San Francisco ly 21, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty pos-ngers, 51, 114,000 in treasure for New York, and \$270, 0 for Ingland, was burned at sea, July 27, and one hun-ed and eighty passengers and all the treasure lost.

SAN MANCISCO, August 7, 1862.

ARRAN Molane, President.—The Golden Gate burned at

ished. Ship total loss. Particulars as soon as to sible FORBES & RABYOCK. The above despatch was received by the Paritic Mai teamehip Company, through their President, Mr. Iclane, from the agents of the company at San Fran

The above brief particulars comprise all the intelligence t has as yet directly reached the company of the loss the ill-fated Golden Gate.

The following despatch was received from Mr. Benjamin Holladay, of this city, a passenger on board the ves mi at the time of the disaster. He had visited California iness matters, and was returning in company with business partner, Mr. Flint, referred to in his tele diaday, who is a resident of this city, doing sees at No. 88 Wall street, is the owner of a line of bia. He has resumed his homeward route over

nately I sustained no serious injury, and was p by the ship's boat. rtunately I sustained as the state of the ship's boat, and p by the ship's boat, and the sout fully twenty hours before reachdangunilla. Poor Flint was lost.

BENJ. HOLLADAY.

Mr. Flint leaves a wife in this city to bereave his sa bess. He was a man of middle age, and had fived in San Pranciseo since February, 1881. He was formerly an agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In fur-mishing this despatch to the press, Mr. McLane, President

the Steamship Company, writes:—

Lbeg to hand you herawith a copy of a despatch resived this morning from the company's San Francisco cents, amounting the total destruction by fire of the eartship Golden Gate, with two hundred passengers

when the particulars alluded to, which will contain a lies of passengers, with those ioni specified, reach here, they will be promptly furnished to the press for the information of interested parties.

In the meantime, it is certain that some few passengers were saved, as is shown by the telegram from Mr. Sanj. Hyladday to his agent in this city.

The stellaror was well found in fire arrangements, life life in the same of the same few passengers were saved was officied by experienced and is lifely man, which facts give further assurance that some lives have been a reserved. Respectfully, your obsdient servant,

We have no theans of ascertaining who were on board the steamer at , the time of the burning, or of learning other than that in the latter category is Mr. Flint, and in the former Mr. Ho lladay and Captain Whitney. In addision to these we lea in that Mr. John P. Bell, of this city, was a passenger by t, be ill-fated ship ; but his fate is still

The following despate h was received by Mesers. Dono. noe, Raiston & Co. of this only :-

To Evores Kelly & Co.:-- 1802. By Evgens Kelly & Co.:—
Steamship Goldon Gate, which sailed hence zist July, took fire twelve miles off Manzanilla, and was burned to the water's edge. About to bundred passeagers lost.

Edward Fint gone. Sen 5 oliday and Captain whithey saved. It is thought the tryasure will be saved as the ship was beached.

The above despatches are all that have been yet re-

An interruption in the telegraph line east of Salt Lake has prevented the reception as yet of the particulars of frem San Francisco as early as possible.

We are indebted to Mr. Bowles, the telegraph operator at Bugale, for the following:—
BUTTALO, August 7, 1862.

The California line is down west of Juleaburg. There s no prospect of getting anything through to-night.

re is a great storm progressing west.

CHICAGO, August 7—10 P. M. Cate disaster to night. The line is down between Over-

## M'CLELLAN'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

Successful Reconnoissance Towards Richmond on Tuesday, August 5, 1862. BATTLEFIELD OF DUNE 27-PRIDE TUNSTALLS GOBDING BENEFICE BARKERS MILL. SUMMIT STATION TOHURCH HILL WHITE MICHICA SMARLIN DISPATCH STATION PAIL ROAD RAIDGE MALTIMORE GROSS ROADS BOTTOMS BRIDGE ONC BRIDGE CHARLES CITY AUBURN CHASE HOPEWELL KINGSLAND ROAD TURKEY BRIDGE CURTS TURKEY ISLAND BEND BERMUDA HUNDRED CHARLES CAT URKLIN ORDANS POINT

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

The Pacific Mail Steamsh.p Company's steamer Golden Gate was a splendid side-wheel steamer, 2,067 tens, and was built at this port by Wm. H. Webb, in 1859. Her dimensions are as follows:-Length 265 feet, breadth 40

She was one of the floost boats on the route between Parama and San Francisco, and was a favorite with the travelling public. She was launched January 21, 1850, built for Howland & Aspinwall. Her engines were constructed at the Navelty Works.

This ship was noted for her police regulations, and the rules in relation to fire were well defined, and made plain to all her crew and passengers. It was customary on this route to exercise the passengers and crew in fire duty, and, from the meagre information we have in relation to the causes of the fire, it must have, in its earliest stages, deflet the effects of the unfortunate passengers and crew, which, on ordinary occasions, would controlled the fatal element.

date about nine hundred passengers, besides a large quanti-ty of freight. She was rated at the Underwriters' A2, and er securities against fire were recorded "good." She had two independent fire pumps, and sufficient hose, buckets, of eighty-five inches each, with a nine feet stroke pictor.

arry several hundred persons.

The Golden Gate was repaired in 1856, 1858, 1859, and latterly she has been put in excellent order. She was built for service on the Pacific coast, and was sent out

Manzanilla, off which it appears the steamer was when Panama. The steamers from San Francisco call there to ship treasure brought from the mines of Colonia, in Mexico. It is about three hundred miles south of Aca pulso and about fifteen hundred south of San Francisco.

CAUSE OF THE DISISTER UNKNOWN. The cause of the fire must remain a mystery till further and sped with destructive rapidity must be painfully apparent if the loss of life is near so great as reported It may naturally be surmised that the light upper work of a vessel I ng trading in a tropical climate would quickly be consumed, thus rendering all efforts to save the boars stowed upon dock a dangerous, if not a hopeless task. Under such circumstances the destruction of this ship by fire must have presented a score seldom equalled in horror upon the ocean. But yet we have the gratifying fact in Mr. Holladay's despatch that at least one boat was lowered, and made instrumental in saving life; for he says he himself was picked up by the ship's boat while the vessel was under way. It is to be hoped that this was not the only boat left to the despairing passengors in their hour of deadly poril, but that many thus saved.

The Golden Gate had never run on this side of the Inthmus of Panama. Her burning is the first accident. causing loss of life, that has happened to any of the ves sels of the company owning her since their organization

OTHER VESSILS ON THE LINE. The other vessels of the line are the Golden Age, the Constitution, just sent out, the charter with the government having expired; the Orizaba, Sonora, California, Herman, John L. Stevens, Oregon, Panama and Wash-

The steamer which left San Francisco on the 1st inst will bring duplicates of the papers of the Golden Gate.
This vessel will be due on the 21st; but long before then the telegraph will convey us full particulars.

THE INSURANCE ON THE GOLDEN GATE. It appears that there was no insurance on the Golden Cate; but it is thought that the specie on board was fully

msu ed, more than on In the management of the business of the company the rule is, for the regular shippers of specie to have open policies; and hence the consigness here have no means of knowing the amount of insurance until the arrival of the mail. The vessel was worth from \$80,000 to \$00,000.

AMOUNT OF SPRCIE ON BOARD. \$1.114.000 and for England, \$270,000-making, in both sums, \$1,884,000. The premium of fourteen per cent, at which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock rates, added to these figures, will give the aggregate amount

EFFECT OF THE DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.

The stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was aversely affected by the intelligence of the loss of their splendid steamer. In consequence thereof stock fell to 195% on the receipt of the first report of the disaster; but from this it subsequently rallied, reaching to 110, and ultimately closing at that figure, showing a decline of about 23g per cent from yesterday's prices. The loss to he company will amount to less than five per cent on the capital stock, but which, it is said, will not interfere with the regular quarterly dividends. The effect on the Pacific the first board, and in some few stocks the extrem, prices paid before the morning session were not main

There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the num ber of passengers reported to have been on board of the Golden Gate, leaving San Francisco. The number given is 230, and of these 180 are reported as lost, which leaves the amount saved but fifty. First accounts of disastern, where less of human life is involved, are at all times more or less exaggerated; and it is to be hoped that this case will prove no exception to the rule. We have referred to the two important facus which show that the efforts of the crow and passengers to save life were not entirely unavailing; and may not these efforts have been more successful, under Providence, than we are vet aware of? When Mr. Holladay was over board he was picked up by the ship's boat, the ship her self still under way, making for the friendly port of Manza nillin, or the nearer shore, upon which she was beached From the fact, then, that at least one boat was launched. and passengers saved thereby, and that the vessel was so near the shore as to be run upon the beach, it may be reasonably calculated—as it is to be hered—that the number of lives saved will overbalance those lost.

The only passengers whose names we could learn we Holladay, saved; Mr. Flint, lost; and Mr. Bell, whose fate is yet unknown. The telegraph will soon disclose the

A State Senator Indicted for Perjury. ERIF, Pa., August 7, 1862.
The Grand Jury now sitting for Eric county have indicted Morrow B. Lowrey, a member of the Science of

WINTER GARDEN.-This evening a complimentary bene, £t, under the patronage of a number of our leading citi-zens, will be given to Messre. A. H. Davenport and J. W. Collier. Miss Meggie Mitcheil has consented to appear on this occasion in her popular part of Fanchon, the cast of the piece being the same as when originally produced by her. This announcement, went from the claims of the beneficiaries, will be sufficient to insure a crowded

work, which will reflect credit upon our noble city, will be brought into use on Tuesday, the 19th inst., when a grand public display is to take place. The Croton Aqueduci Board have amounced that the water will be let into the grand reservoir on that day, at three o'clock in the aftarneon.

IMPORTANT FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Our Army Advancing on Richmond.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.

Occupancy of Malvern Hill by Gen. Hooker's Division.

## SPIRITED BRUSH WITH THE REBELS.

Two Hundred Rebel Soldiers Captured.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS, &c.,

Our Special Army Correspondence.

IN CAMP AT MALVERS HULL, August 5, 1802. General Hooker has been impatient for a fight with the enemy for some days past. He felt that something should be done to show the world that we have got a live army o the peninsula. Believing that Malvern Hill, about which point so much has been said, could be retaken, notwith standing the natural strength of the position, he formed a plan to accomplish this object, and submitted it to head marters. General McClellan entered heartily into the plan and gave General Hooker the entire command of an ex podition for its accomplishment. A reconnoissance in force was made last Saturday evening; but, the guides leading the column a wrong direction, the party returns to camp and rested until yesterday afternoon, when they were ordered to prepare for the march.

The column was not all upon the road until after the meen had risen, and threw a flood of light into every opening in the forests through which the little army passed. The reads were smooth and even, and the mevepassed. The roads were smooth and even, and the move-ment of the artillery train made but very little noise. Precautions were taken against alarming the enemy pickets, one of whom-the only one on the read or which the column meved-was captured. Guards were placed around the houses on the way to prevent the mates from conveying information of the approach of our troops. When the resting place for the night was reached, officers gave their orders in a whisper, as it was known that a camp of the enemy was near. The silence with which the affair was conducted would have been complete had I not been for

A RAW BRIGADIER GENERAL,
who gave orders for brigade movements in a voice that
could be heard a great distance in the stillness of the night. The result of this little inflation of military pride shows how inexperience and lack of judgment in one offisuccess of an important movement. The result in this

THE BURMY WERE APPRISON of our approach at twelve o'clock, and rein sent for. General Hocker and his command would have been glad to have the enomy reinforced, in order that he might accept the gage of battle upon his chosen field; but the warning that had been given caused the force upon

on of our grasp before an adequate pain ishment had been administered to them.

for the night was in the rear of the Glendale battle ground of June 20, on the Quaker Church read. Grover's brigade was in the advance, and their pickets saw no movement during the night, except of three men who took a peep at the Second Now Hampshire regiment and

At daylight the column moved, a sufficient force having een posted to protect the rear. Passing through the

Nelson Farm, the body marched by the

of Glendale. The Quaker church, otherwise called the Willis church, lies upon the road below the field where the left wing, under Helntzeiman and Hocker, re-pulsed the roteis on the last day of June. The little church bears evidences enough of the bloody work that was done near it. The pows were all ripped out and converted into amputating tables and other conveniences for the care of wounded men, and th floor of the building is entirely covered with blood. Many of the dead are buried around it, with hardly a memorial to designate them. I noticed on a head-beard of one grave the name of L. E. Lo Blanc, Third Louisiana regiment. In the woods beyond the church, on the road to Malvern Hill, are abundant evidences of the artillery practice of the enemy upon the rear of our army during the to James river. Trees of considerable size are literally mewed down by the shot and shell, and others scarred by the Minie bullets that hailed through them.

The column arrived about half-past five o'clock. The sky was clouded and owering, and a heavy moisture hung in the air, which was not stirred by the slightest breeze. It is not prope to state what forces comprised the expedition. Suffice it to say that it was a strong and well proportioned corps, with the proper amount of cavalry and artillery.

Cavalry and artillery led the column into the field

through the wooded gorge in front of Maivern Hill, ac companied by General Hooker and his staff. Taking position, with his staff, upon a conspicuous knoll, GENERAL HOORER OPENED THE FIGHT IN PERSON,

as he did at Williamsburg, posting his artillery and o battery in position at the right of the brick house on the edge of the bluff towards James river. This was the Fauquier battery, from Fauquier county, Virginia, commanded by Captain Stribling. The Eighth and Seventeenth Georgia regiments were on the field and two regiments of cavalry—one the Cobb cavalry, of Georgia. Major Pickett was in command of the post.

The Eighth Illinois cavalry charged upon the battery

and were received by a storm of grape and canister than drove them back. The battery then fired shell and spherical case directly upon the road leading to the bitl from the Quaker church, and Captain Benson's battery replied. Almost instantly a cloud of smoke settled over the field, obscuring every object. The enemy kept up a remarkably well directed fire upon the road on which our infantry were advancing. Shells and spherical case burst in the road and upon either side of it in rapid succession. The enemy's practice showed that they had previously obtained the range of this spot with great accuracy. The infantry, led by the First brigade, Hooker's division, commanded by General Grover, marched up the road under this fire with out flinching, like veterans, in admirable order, followed by the other brigades in the same manner. When shell was heard approaching a regiment the men dropped and were instantly on their feet again, with unbr ranks, moving forward. Fortunately only two or three shells took effect upon the column, killing two men and wounding fifteen. The infantry posed to have he marched upon the field and took their position, is well insured.

and, the smoke having become so dense that it was impossible to see the enemy, General Hocker ordered the fire of the artillery to be slackened.

It was soon discovered, however, that

THE ENEMY WERE "SECONDAINAN"
towards the road on their left, which leads to Richmond along the bank of the James. General Pleasanton, with his cavalry and a battery of flying artiflery, charged upon them. Thinking he had nothing but cavalry, they formed a line of battle; but a couple of rounds from the battery undeceived them, and they beat a rapid retreat. The cavalry and artillery pursued them two and a half miles upon the road, cutting them up badly and taking about fifty prisoners.

When the movement toward our right was first discovered it was thought that an attempt might be made to turn our flank, and a battery was posted at our right and rear, which threw a few rounds of shell in that direction. And thus ended the second battle of Malvera Hill.

The enemy expected reinforcements from General Robert Toombs, who commands a brigade in Longstreet's division, and who is stationed at Newmarket. Word had been conveyed to him at midnight of our approach, and the prisoners said that he promised to bring his brigade down early in the merning. Our column cut him off: however, and as soon as the force at the hill-found he could not reach them they retreated.

If the enemy had not been apprised of our approach we should have bagged the regiment upon the hill; or if the smoke had not concealed them so completely until it was too late to cut them off there would have been a illar result. It would have been rashness to attempt to cut off their retreat towards the river road until theh ce was known. Weare now in quiet possession of Malvern Hill, where General Hooker will give the enemy battle as soon as they choose to come on.

Four men were killed on our side, and four dead rebels were found and buried by our men. A number of amputated limbs were found at the brick house; but the whole extent of their loss was not ascertained. About ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS

were taken. While the enemy were retreating Lieutenant meph Hubbard, of General Grover's staff, rode up to s squad of ten rebels and took them prisoners, telling them it was no use for them to fight, as they were surrounded. it was no use for them to fight, as they were surro

He captured with them two horses marked C. S. THE CASUALTIES wore slight. I have ascertained the following:-In Comsten, commanding; John Dolan and E. F. Jones, filled; Sergeant Price, lost arm shattered; Marcus Holmes and Marcus Towle, wounded in leg; W. E. Jeffreys, in groin-

all in Company Q. In the Twenty-sixth Penns wania regiment, Major Tripp, of the Massachusetts Eleventh, commanding, the following were wounded:—Company A, Henry Hagan; left thigh; Corporal Chas. A. Morris, leg. Company D, John D. Lafferty, shoulder; Robert White, arm; James

Harris, jaw. Company F, Benj. Thomas, thigh.
Lieutenant Colonel Gamble, of the Eighth Illinois, was shot through the lungs, it is feared fatally. Captain Senson, of the artillery, lost a leg by an accitent while posting a section of his battery in advance of his other pieces. A shell exploded near the muzzle of the guns that were firing, and one of the fragments shattered

and his staff arrived at Malvern Hill at twelve o'clock and remained ever night. He rode with General Hocker upon a reconnoissance this afternoon. He is much pleased with the management and success of the expedition. It is probable that our forces will occupy this point permanently, thus extending our base and relieving the army from a somewhat cramped position.

EXPLOIT OF THE STRAGGLERS. Some of the stragglers who fell out of our ranks captured six cavalry prisoners.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.
TEB EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR-THE APPAIR
AT MALVERY HILL, ETC.

FORTHERS MONROE, August 6, 1862. The three thousand revel prisoners from Fort Warres ad Fort Delaware wend up the river from Harrison's Landing night before last. A flag of truce boat account panied them, which returned last evening, and reports that the change is being made satisfactorily, and that the same number of Union prisoners from Richmond may be expected down the river to-day or to-morrow, and that the requirements of the federal government in regard to the exchange has been strictly complied with, which is understood to mean the release of Col. Corcoran

and other Union officers. The recommissance of Monday night his reselved very avorably. Our troops drove in the rebel plakets early yesterday morning, and the light immediately com-nicated, which lasted between two and three hours, and resulted in the Unionists taking possession of Malvern 1981 which they hav occurry with sufficient topes as he reads

The lab is no doubt, will be rully saffafed with the activity of the Army of the Fotorine for a few days to come. The lighting and context of Malvern Hill was done by actility, and our law armall. Only twenty were killed and we poled. The robe loss is much greater. One hundred cavalry—men, between dequipage complete—were captured, and one small battery.

We may expect this move to be followed up with the

importance.

Colonel camble, of the Eighth lilinois, is among the wounded. Other names of the killed and wounded we have not yet been able to obtain.

The mail steamers to Harrison's Landing are convoyed.

by grabeats.

A list of the cick and wounded may be expected to-

The Rebels Reported Moving to Take HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTORAGE August 7, 1862.

At Malvern Hill everything was quiet during yester-It was reported last night by deserters and contra-

bands that the rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Eichmond ali day in large force, towards Malvern Hill, Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived yester lay

afternoon from Richmond. There belonging to this army and fit to do duty were sent to their regiments. The others will leave for the North to-day. No officers were

used to protect rebel property, as reported in the case of Mr. Hill Carter. During the two days battle of Malvern Hul, from 800 to 1,600 wounded Union soldiers had their wounds dressed at his house, the ladies freely tearing up their sheets and pillow cases for bandages. While the army was passing a guard was posted to protect the women and children. Our horses and cattle are grazed on his farm, and his negroes are working on our fortifications. All applications for their return have been re-

OLLISION BETWEEN CITIZENS AND STATE TROOPS AT POINT PLEASANT—SEVERAL KILLED ON BOTH Cargo, August 7, 1862

A skirmish took place yesterday near Point Pleasant, Missouri, between the citizens and State troops, in which it is reported that saveral were killed on both sides. It seems that the citizens bound themselves togeth regist the envolment act. Troops were sent from New Madrid to enforce the law, and houce the collision.

The Army of the Southwest and the Mississippi Flotilla.

Commodore Davis and General Curtis are here to con suit with the departments in regard to future movements of the army of the Southwest. In future there will be concert of action between them.

The Recent Fight Near Memphis.

Mannis, August 4, 1362.

The fight on Sunday afternoon between the Union reconnoitering party and the rebels was a small affair.

About one hundred and fifty of the latter were surprised in the vicinity of Mooney crock, and fled at the first fire. gix or seven were killed and several wounded.

Fire at Olean, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., August 7, 1802. The large three story building occupied by the Clans Times, and three other buildings, consisting of stores, of-fices, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. There was great loss of property by fire and water. posed to have been the work of an igcondiary. The i